

इंटरनेट

मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 3785 (1983): Wicket Keeping Gloves [PCD 22: Sports Goods]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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SPECIFICATION FOR
WICKET KEEPING GLOVES
(First Revision)

1. **Scope** — Covers materials, dimensional and constructional requirements for wicket keeping gloves.
2. **Materials** — Shall conform to Table 1.

TABLE 1 MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE OF WICKET KEEPING GLOVES

Sl No.	Item	Material	Requirements
i)	Back and cover and front cuff portion	a) Cowhide or Cowcalf or Buffcalf	Chrome tanned or semichrome tanned having effective and non-toxic fungicide. It shall show no growth of mildew when examined visually and shall be fat lacquered or oiled or both and the grain side shall be smooth finished. The thickness shall be 0.7 mm, <i>Min.</i>
		b) Sambur leather	Having effective and non-toxic fungicide. It shall show no growth of mildew when examined visually and shall be fat lacquered or oiled or both (<i>see</i> LP : 2 of IS : 6191-1971 'Methods of micro-biological, colour fastness and micro-scopical tests for leather').
ii)	Padding	Coarse cotton	It shall be well-carded, clean, dry and reasonably free from seeds and other extraneous matter.
iii)	Palm portion including fingers	Soft cow hide or Cowcalf or pimpled rubber sheet without any lining	Chrome tanned or semichrome tanned cowhide or cowcalf having effective and non-toxic fungicide. It shall show no growth of mildew when examined visually and shall be fat lacquered or oiled or both and the grain side shall be smooth finished. (<i>see</i> LP : 2 of IS : 6191-1971). The thickness shall be 1.1 mm, <i>Min.</i>
iv)	Palm lining	Cotton drill	The yarn used in the manufacture of drill cloth shall be satisfactory in evenness and reasonably free from spinning defects. The cloth shall be 3 shaft 2/1 warp faced twillweave. The cloth when visually examined, shall be reasonably free from spinning, weaving and processing defects. [<i>see</i> IS : 177-1977 'Specification for cotton drill (<i>third revision</i>)].

2.1 The thread for stitching of gloves shall be polyamide/cotton core spun having the following requirements:

- Tkt — 50
- Nominal count and construction — N_m 50/2, Z/Finishing twist
- Finish — Glace
- Single thread breaking load — 2.6 kg

3. **Dimensions** — Covered in Fig. 1 are optional and figure is for guidance only.
4. The softness of the leather used for gloves shall be measured by suitable instrument, such as tensometer by applying a load of 70 gm/cm parallel to the backbone to check the temporary elongation when tested. The temporary elongation shall be as follows:
- Butt portion of the leather used — 25 percent minimum
- Shoulder portion of the leather used — 25 to 30 percent
- Belly portion of the leather used — 40 to 45 percent

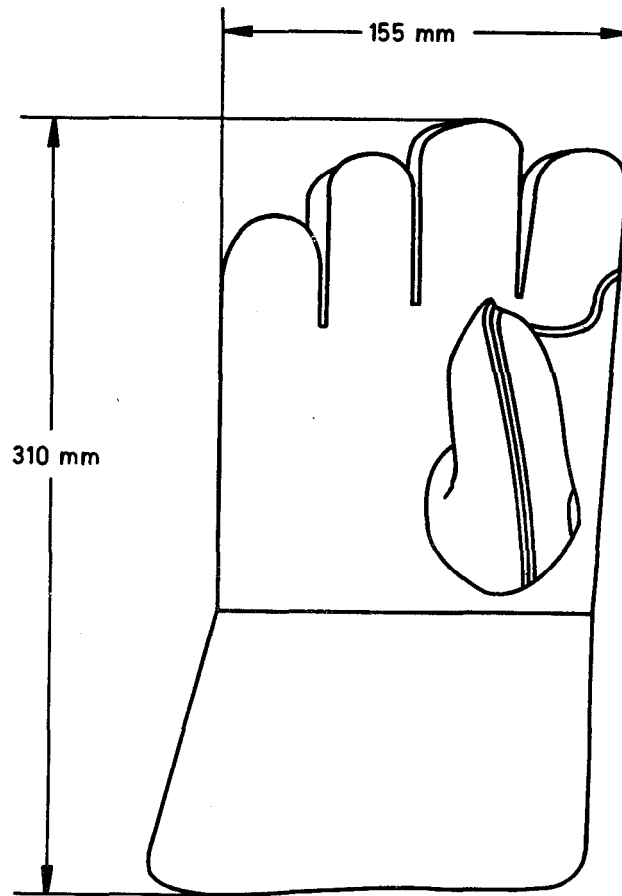


FIG. 1 WICKET KEEPING GLOVES

5. Requirements — Wicket keeping gloves shall be well made and one each for right and left hand. The finger joints shall be such as to allow the player freedom of movement of the fingers. Between the thumb and the fore-finger, a leather joining web shall be provided. The front cuff portion shall be padded with cotton and cane and sponge rubber bar or pad shall be provided across the wrist. At the back of the cuff portion, a strap and buckle or elastic band shall be provided to keep the gloves tight on the wrist. Inside the fingers, suitable sponge rubber tips shall be securely gummed. The stitching shall be strong and the general workmanship shall be of good quality. The gloves shall be comfortable to wear and the palm portion shall be padded with cotton or sponge rubber and made hollow so as to provide good catch when receiving the ball. The palm portion may be faced with crepe rubber or ping-pong rubber sheeting. The thickness of facing in case of crepe rubber shall be between 1.3 to 1.6 mm and ping-pong rubber 1.5 to 2 mm.

6. Marking — Each glove shall be legibly and indelibly marked on the inside of the wrist with the manufacturer's name, initials or registered trade-mark.

6.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

7. Packing — Wicket keeping gloves shall be kept in pairs and tied with twine and packed in accordance with best trade practice or according to the instructions of the purchaser.

8. Sampling — Sampling and criteria for acceptance for wicket keeping gloves shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. A recommended scheme for the same is given in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A

(Clause 8)

**RECOMMENDED SAMPLING SCHEME AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY
FOR WICKET KEEPING GLOVES****A-1 LOT**

A-1.1 In any consignment, all the pairs of wicket keeping gloves manufactured from the same raw materials shall be grouped together to constitute a lot.

A-2. SELECTION OF SAMPLE

A-2.1 The number of pairs of wicket keeping gloves to be selected at random for inspection from each lot shall be in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 2.

**TABLE 2 NUMBER OF PAIRS OF WICKET KEEPING GLOVES TO BE SELECTED
AND PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF DEFECTIVE PAIRS**

Number of Pairs of Wicket Keeping Gloves in the Lot	Number of Pairs of Wicket Keeping Gloves to be Selected in the Sample	Permissible Number of Defective Pairs
(1)	(2)	(3)
Up to 25	3	0
26 „ 50	5	0
51 „ 100	8	0
101 „ 150	13	0
151 „ 300	20	1
301 „ 500	32	2
501 and above	50	3

A-3. NUMBER OF TESTS AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

A-3.1 Each pair of wicket keeping gloves selected in accordance with **A-2.1** and Table 2, shall be inspected for all the requirements of materials, manufacture and dimensions. A pair shall be considered as defective if it fails to satisfy any one or more of the requirements. The lot shall be declared as conforming to the requirements of this specification if the number of defective pairs in the sample does not exceed the corresponding permissible number of defective pairs given in col 3 of Table 2.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This standard was first prepared in 1966. The present revision has been taken up to incorporate certain modifications brought to the notice of the Sectional Committee due to the experience gained during the last few years while implementing this standard.